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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Males aged 18 years and over	Females aged 18 years and over	Any cancer	Selected type of cancer ¹		
					Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Number in thousands ²							
Total ³	227,371	109,844	117,527	18,648	3,304	1,289	2,233
Sex							
Male	109,844	109,844	...	8,041	†	...	2,233
Female	117,527	...	117,527	10,607	3,267	1,289	...
Age							
18–44 years	110,337	55,000	55,337	1,907	166	462	—
45–64 years	79,195	38,431	40,764	7,459	1,406	600	529
65–74 years	20,597	9,476	11,121	4,638	814	*147	917
75 years and over	17,242	6,937	10,305	4,644	918	*80	787
Race							
One race ⁴	224,290	108,226	116,064	18,379	3,208	1,280	2,206
White	183,739	89,768	93,971	16,919	2,815	1,147	1,964
Black or African American	27,374	12,162	15,212	1,078	287	94	200
American Indian or Alaska Native	1,856	900	956	*78	†	†	—
Asian	10,763	5,127	5,636	286	*88	†	*42
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	558	269	289	†	†	†	—
Two or more races ⁵	3,082	1,618	1,463	269	†	†	†
Black or African American, white	583	347	236	†	†	†	—
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	1,570	761	808	221	†	†	†
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race							
Hispanic or Latino	31,312	16,093	15,219	826	192	164	*116
Mexican or Mexican American	19,687	10,522	9,165	396	147	*82	*30
Not Hispanic or Latino	196,059	93,751	102,308	17,821	3,111	1,125	2,117
White, single race	155,185	75,044	80,141	16,172	2,632	985	1,857
Black or African American, single race	26,213	11,612	14,601	1,038	284	94	195
Education ⁷							
Less than a high school diploma	28,439	14,344	14,095	2,704	435	151	389
High school diploma or GED ⁸	54,242	26,153	28,089	5,231	851	452	611
Some college	56,772	25,291	31,480	5,024	1,070	422	408
Bachelor's degree or higher	57,660	28,849	28,812	5,370	920	191	822
Family income ⁹							
Less than \$35,000	70,740	30,878	39,863	6,140	1,044	632	644
\$35,000 or more	141,869	71,879	69,989	11,085	1,838	553	1,338
\$35,000–\$49,999	30,679	15,185	15,494	2,585	458	162	337
\$50,000–\$74,999	40,179	20,762	19,417	2,952	539	143	330
\$75,000–\$99,999	26,183	13,300	12,884	2,064	294	*82	225
\$100,000 or more	44,827	22,632	22,195	3,483	547	166	446
Poverty status ¹⁰							
Poor	26,507	11,297	15,211	1,574	207	210	*120
Near poor	34,871	15,769	19,103	2,682	484	337	198
Not poor	146,497	74,008	72,488	12,497	2,182	636	1,611

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Frequencies of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	All persons aged 18 years and over	Males aged 18 years and over	Females aged 18 years and over	Any cancer	Selected type of cancer ¹		
					Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Health insurance coverage ¹¹							
Number in thousands ²							
Under 65 years:							
Private	123,528	60,255	63,273	6,753	1,234	540	412
Medicaid	17,578	6,148	11,430	872	148	182	*19
Other	7,631	4,195	3,436	559	†	*19	*50
Uninsured	40,141	22,512	17,629	1,168	172	321	*48
65 years and over:							
Private	21,542	9,344	12,198	6,017	1,138	*133	1,063
Medicare and Medicaid	2,209	705	1,503	310	*45	†	*38
Medicare only	11,161	4,667	6,494	2,216	432	*58	449
Other	2,583	1,580	1,003	699	*85	†	153
Uninsured	277	90	187	†	†	—	—
Marital status							
Married	123,741	61,664	62,077	11,541	1,894	587	1,687
Widowed	13,509	2,843	10,667	2,455	730	106	185
Divorced or separated	25,551	10,740	14,811	2,594	463	300	230
Never married	48,644	26,335	22,309	1,153	138	148	68
Living with a partner	15,644	8,158	7,486	893	*74	147	*63
Place of residence ¹²							
Large MSA	117,377	56,983	60,394	8,297	1,634	514	985
Small MSA	72,391	34,988	37,403	6,221	887	409	861
Not in MSA	37,604	17,873	19,730	4,129	784	366	387
Region							
Northeast	39,796	18,617	21,179	3,273	600	176	515
Midwest	55,063	26,514	28,549	4,496	809	387	446
South	81,255	39,268	41,988	6,834	1,163	402	816
West	51,256	25,445	25,811	4,046	732	324	456
Sex and ethnicity							
Hispanic or Latino, male	16,093	16,093	...	270	—	...	*116
Hispanic or Latina, female	15,219	...	15,219	556	192	164	...
Not Hispanic or Latino:							
White, single race, male	75,044	75,044	...	7,154	†	...	1,857
White, single race, female	80,141	...	80,141	9,018	2,596	985	...
Black or African American, single race, male	11,612	11,612	...	389	—	...	195
Black or African American, single race, female	14,601	...	14,601	650	284	94	...

... Category not applicable.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹ Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had a cancer or a malignancy of any kind. They were then asked to name the kind of cancer they had. A person may be represented in more than one column.² Unknowns for the rows or columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All persons 18 years of age and over" column. The numbers in this tables are rounded.³ Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.⁴ In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.⁵ Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.⁶ Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.⁷ Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over.⁸ GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.⁹ The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.¹⁰ Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Selected type of cancer ¹		
		Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
		Percent ² (standard error)		
Total ³ (age-adjusted)	7.9 (0.19)	1.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.10)	2.2 (0.15)
Total ³ (crude)	8.2 (0.23)	1.5 (0.09)	1.1 (0.10)	2.0 (0.14)
Sex				
Male	7.6 (0.27)	†	...	2.2 (0.15)
Female	8.4 (0.27)	2.5 (0.15)	1.1 (0.10)	...
Age ⁴				
18–44 years	1.7 (0.13)	0.2 (0.04)	0.8 (0.11)	—
45–64 years	9.4 (0.40)	1.8 (0.17)	1.5 (0.20)	1.4 (0.21)
65–74 years	22.5 (1.05)	4.0 (0.41)	1.3 (0.39)	9.7 (1.04)
75 years and over	26.9 (1.28)	5.3 (0.58)	*0.8 (0.32)	11.4 (1.30)
Race				
One race ⁵	7.9 (0.20)	1.4 (0.08)	1.1 (0.10)	2.2 (0.15)
White	8.6 (0.22)	1.4 (0.09)	1.2 (0.11)	2.2 (0.16)
Black or African American	4.4 (0.34)	1.2 (0.19)	0.6 (0.17)	2.2 (0.36)
American Indian or Alaska Native	*4.4 (1.53)	†	†	—
Asian	3.1 (0.50)	*0.8 (0.25)	†	*1.2 (0.49)
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	†	†	†	—
Two or more races ⁶	10.9 (2.24)	*4.3 (1.74)	†	*2.6 (1.26)
Black or African American, white	†	†	†	—
American Indian or Alaska Native, white	13.3 (2.97)	*4.3 (1.82)	†	*3.8 (1.78)
Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race				
Hispanic or Latino	3.6 (0.37)	0.8 (0.15)	1.0 (0.30)	*1.5 (0.47)
Mexican or Mexican American	2.9 (0.43)	1.1 (0.24)	*0.9 (0.39)	*0.7 (0.33)
Not Hispanic or Latino	8.4 (0.21)	1.4 (0.09)	1.1 (0.10)	2.3 (0.15)
White, single race	9.2 (0.25)	1.5 (0.10)	1.2 (0.12)	2.3 (0.17)
Black or African American, single race	4.4 (0.34)	1.2 (0.20)	0.6 (0.18)	2.2 (0.37)
Education ⁸				
Less than a high school diploma	7.4 (0.45)	1.2 (0.18)	1.2 (0.30)	2.1 (0.30)
High school diploma or GED ⁹	8.5 (0.39)	1.4 (0.14)	1.5 (0.24)	2.5 (0.34)
Some college	9.3 (0.45)	2.0 (0.21)	1.3 (0.20)	2.1 (0.34)
Bachelor's degree or higher	10.4 (0.45)	1.8 (0.24)	0.6 (0.12)	3.2 (0.38)
Family income ¹⁰				
Less than \$35,000	7.6 (0.31)	1.3 (0.11)	1.6 (0.19)	1.8 (0.21)
\$35,000 or more	8.3 (0.27)	1.4 (0.13)	0.7 (0.10)	2.2 (0.21)
\$35,000–\$49,999	7.8 (0.50)	1.4 (0.23)	1.0 (0.28)	2.2 (0.38)
\$50,000–\$74,999	7.9 (0.51)	1.5 (0.24)	0.7 (0.19)	2.1 (0.38)
\$75,000–\$99,999	8.7 (0.67)	1.4 (0.34)	*0.6 (0.17)	2.3 (0.55)
\$100,000 or more	8.5 (0.56)	1.3 (0.26)	0.6 (0.15)	2.8 (0.54)
Poverty status ¹¹				
Poor	7.1 (0.60)	0.9 (0.18)	1.4 (0.26)	*1.9 (0.65)
Near poor	7.4 (0.42)	1.4 (0.18)	1.8 (0.32)	1.3 (0.23)
Not poor	8.4 (0.25)	1.5 (0.12)	0.8 (0.10)	2.4 (0.19)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of cancer among persons aged 18 years and over, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

Selected characteristic	Any cancer	Selected type of cancer ¹		
		Breast cancer	Cervical cancer	Prostate cancer
Health insurance coverage ¹²				
Percent ² (standard error)				
Under 65 years:				
Private	4.7 (0.21)	0.8 (0.09)	0.8 (0.10)	0.5 (0.10)
Medicaid	5.4 (0.61)	0.9 (0.22)	1.7 (0.38)	*0.3 (0.15)
Other	4.9 (0.75)	†	*0.6 (0.25)	*0.6 (0.21)
Uninsured	3.3 (0.32)	0.5 (0.12)	1.9 (0.33)	*0.3 (0.12)
65 years and over:				
Private	28.0 (1.07)	5.3 (0.52)	*1.1 (0.36)	11.5 (1.13)
Medicare and Medicaid	14.0 (2.08)	*2.0 (0.85)	†	*5.4 (1.96)
Medicare only	20.2 (1.30)	4.0 (0.58)	*0.9 (0.42)	9.9 (1.52)
Other	26.9 (3.05)	*3.2 (1.02)	†	9.7 (2.25)
Uninsured	†	†	—	—
Marital status				
Married	8.5 (0.28)	1.3 (0.12)	0.9 (0.14)	2.4 (0.20)
Widowed	8.0 (1.33)	2.1 (0.28)	†	2.0 (0.49)
Divorced or separated	9.2 (0.56)	1.7 (0.26)	2.1 (0.34)	2.3 (0.43)
Never married	6.3 (0.57)	0.7 (0.16)	0.7 (0.17)	*1.5 (0.57)
Living with a partner	9.2 (1.37)	*0.5 (0.20)	2.0 (0.61)	*1.9 (0.79)
Place of residence ¹³				
Large MSA	7.2 (0.25)	1.4 (0.12)	0.8 (0.12)	2.1 (0.23)
Small MSA	8.3 (0.37)	1.2 (0.13)	1.1 (0.16)	2.5 (0.25)
Not in MSA	9.5 (0.52)	1.7 (0.20)	1.9 (0.31)	1.9 (0.28)
Region				
Northeast	7.6 (0.45)	1.4 (0.18)	0.8 (0.15)	2.8 (0.36)
Midwest	7.8 (0.39)	1.4 (0.17)	1.3 (0.22)	1.8 (0.26)
South	8.2 (0.33)	1.4 (0.14)	0.9 (0.17)	2.3 (0.22)
West	7.9 (0.41)	1.4 (0.19)	1.2 (0.21)	2.1 (0.38)
Sex and ethnicity				
Hispanic or Latino, male	3.0 (0.56)	—	...	*1.5 (0.47)
Hispanic or Latina, female	4.3 (0.52)	1.6 (0.29)	1.0 (0.30)	...
Not Hispanic or Latino:				
White, single race, male	8.8 (0.34)	†	...	2.3 (0.17)
White, single race, female	9.7 (0.35)	2.7 (0.18)	1.2 (0.12)	...
Black or African American, single race, male	4.1 (0.52)	—	...	2.2 (0.37)
Black or African American, single race, female	4.7 (0.46)	2.1 (0.34)	0.6 (0.18)	...

... Category not applicable.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are replaced with a dagger and are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹ Respondents were asked if they had ever been told by a doctor or other health professional that they had a cancer or a malignancy of any kind. They were then asked to name the kind of cancer they had. A person may be represented in more than one column.² Unknowns for the columns were not included in the denominators when calculating percentages (see Appendix I). Further, the denominators for calculating cervical cancer and prostate cancer percentages are sex-specific, while the denominators for calculating breast cancer percentages encompass all adults. Percentages in this table are rounded.³ Includes other races not shown separately and persons with unknown education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, and marital status characteristics.⁴ Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.⁵ In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "One race, Black or African American" in the tables is referred to as "black persons" in the text.⁶ Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.⁷ Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race.⁸ Shown only for persons aged 25 years and over. Estimates are age adjusted to the projected 2000 U.S. standard population using four age groups: 25–44 years, 45–64 years, 65–74 years, and 75 years and over.⁹ GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.¹⁰ The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.¹¹ Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007 and beyond, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

